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LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

Vo. 33. WEDNESDAY JANUARY 2, 1822. 43.

Proclamation.

Bombay to wit. BY Virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give Notice, That a Session of Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery, will be holden before the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, at the Court House in Town Hall, in Bombay, on Monday the Seventh day of January next, at Eleven o'Clock in the Forenoon, for the Trial of all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, and other Crimes and Misdemeanors, had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the limits thereof, and the Places and Factories subordinate thereto, and dependant thereon, and also to enquire, hear and determine, in like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Conspiracies, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Trespasses, Wrongs and Oppressions had, done, and committed by any of his Majesty's British subjects within the Territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon the said Government, or by any person within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also that, at the same time and place, will be holden, a Session of Admiralty for the Trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Trespasses, Misdemeanors, and other crimes and offences, had, done, perpetrated or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby require and enjoin all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, to attend at the time, and place above mentioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court. Dated this 15th day of December in the Second year of the Reign of His Majesty King George IV.

J. A. POPE.
Sheriff.

Lost.

ON Monday the 24th Ult. in returning from Salsette, a Brown dog of the Bul and Terrier Breed with a Copper Collar on, engraved Major Gen. Wilson Who ever will bring the Dog to Major Gen. Wilson shall receive a reward of One Gold Mohur. The dog answers to the name of Jack.

Bombay, 2d January 1822.

Baxter & Co.

WILL SELL BY AUCTION
On Thursday next
A Variety of
BOOKS

A GRAND Pianoforte, with sundry other Furniture, several Pipes fine English Claret, Cyder, Perry, and Pale Ale, and a few Boxes China. Handy for immediate use. At noon will be sold a Pair of Serviceable Carriage Horses and Harness, also a Gig modeaus Buggy, several Saddle and Buggy Horses, &c. &c.

B. & Co. have received for sale several Firkins and half Do. of prime Salmon, which will disposed of on reasonable terms.

Bombay, January 2d 1822.

For Freight or Passage
TO THE
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE AND ENGLAND.
THE GOOD & FAST SAILING SHIP
THE
Partridge
OF 346 TONS
Intended to have in January
APPLY TO
Messrs. Baxter and Co.

THIS Ship has excellent accommodations for Passengers, having a poop, and has been fitted up expressly between decks; and, if required, will take up Passengers on the Malabar Coast.

Bombay, 2d January 1822.

To be Sold.

A REMARKABLE [illegible] and handsome Bay [illegible] horse 14-3 8 years old, warranted perfectly Sound and Free from vice, well broke in, with good action, master of any weight Price 700 rupees apply to *Messrs. Boyce & Co.*

Bombay, 2d January 1822.

ENGLISH HOUSE
Boarding School
FOR
YOUNG GENTLEMEN AND LADIES.

MR. and MRS. JOLLIFFE beg to inform their Patrons and the Public that they have through unavoidable necessity (the declining health of Mr. J.) removed their Seminary for the youth of both sexes, from within the Fort Walls to a most delightful and healthy Situation at the foot of Breach Candy Causeway, where still exerting themselves for the comfort and ultimate Benefit of their young Charge, they supplicate a continuance of those Favours hitherto so liberally bestowed.

Mr. and Mrs. J. think it unnecessary to intrude on the Public with an ostentatious preamble relative to merit, qualifications &c. &c. they rest satisfied with a general appeal to those who have had Children under their charge, feeling convinced that where any reference is required justice will be done.

Mr. J. avails himself of the present opportunity to state, that he declines from this Date, troubling himself any further with the rating of Chronometers.

(2) *Bombay January 2d* 1822.

For Passage to Liverpool
THE FAST SAILING
BOMBAY BUILT SHIP
Milford.
Richard Horwood
COMMANDER,
BURTHEN 655 TONS.

HAS Excellent accommodations for Passengers, and will sail between the 20th and 25th Instant. For particulars apply to Captain *Horwood*, or at the Office of *Hormaje Bomanjee*. where a plan of the accommodations may be seen.

Bombay 2d January. 1822.

Kempt & Co.

H[illegible] FOR SALE
ON[illegible]ION

A VE[illegible]ght Barouche, [illegible] up so as to form[illegible]d is in excellent [illegible]irable conveyance [illegible]equiring such, and can be seen at [illegible]tly Lodg[illegible] Bycullah.

Bombay, 2d[illegible]y 1822.

Kempt & Co.

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION

TOWARDS THE END OF JANUARY 1822.

(Due notice of the day of sale will be given)

THE valuable Library of the late Recorder, the Hon'ble Sir Wm. David Evans, deceased.—Catalogues will be published.

Bombay, 2d January 1822.

Advertisement.

ON TUESDAY

The 15th day of January next.

BY order of the Administratrix will be sold by Messrs *Kempt* and Co. by Public Auction the well known Bakery at Ombercary, together with a desirable dwelling House and outhouses. The property of the late Mr. *Edward Tadman* deceased.

A Purvoe attends daily Sundays excepted to show the premises from 10 in the morning untill 4 in the afternoon.

Conditions may be known on application to Mr. *Kempt* with whom also may be seen title deeds of the Premises in question.

N. B.—The sale will be held on the Premises at four in the afternoon.

Bombay 2d January 1822.

Mathematics School,

28TH DECEMBER 1821.

EUROPEAN Parents and Guardians of male youth are respectfully informed that the above seminary re-opens on the 2d proximo, and that, in consequence of the occurrence of vacancies through the qualification of pupils for business and some material alterations which have been made in the house in course of the present recess, there are accommodations for six young gentlemen more as boarders in the school. Terms Rs. 35 per mouth.

Mr. Boyce begs of his patrons to be assured of his gratitude, and that he will continue his endeavours to merit their countenance and support.

TWENTY SIXTH

CALCUTTA LOTTERY.

TO BE DRAWN IN JANUARY 1822

Tickets for Sale at 130 Rupees each.

APPLY at Messrs. Mackintosh and Hamilton's office in Dadys Buildings.

Bombay, 2d January 1822.

THE

Bombay Almanac

FOR THE YEAR 1822

IS READY FOR SALE

AT THE

Gazette Office,

PRICE ONE RUPEE.

Bombay 2d January 1822.

GENERAL ORDERS.

By the Honorable the Governor in Council.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 20TH DEC. 1821.

Assistant Surgeon Fraser is appointed to the Medical charge of Broach garrison, in succession to Mr. Howel Powell appointed Superintendent of Vaccination in the North Eastern Division: date of appointment 27th October 1821

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointment viz.

Captain William Mecall, 6th Regiment N. I. to be acting Assistant Adjutant General until the return of Major Tucker, or until further orders, without prejudice to his return to the command of Broach, which duty is in the mean time, to be performed by the Senior Officer of the Garrison.

21st December 1821.

Cornet Henry Fawcett of the 1st Regiment of Light Cavalry is allowed a furlough to Europe for one year without pay on urgent private affairs agreeably to the Regulations.

The following promotion is to take place.

7th REGIMENT N I.

Ensign Richard Hutt to be Lieutenant vice Parker deceased:—Date of rank, 4th December 1821.

22d December 1821.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm Assistant Surgeon Glen in the Situation of Surgeon to the Zillah of Ahmedabad.

24th December 1821.

Lieutenant H. Milford of the 2d Battalion 5th Regiment Madras N. I. is permitted to proceed to sea for the recovery of his health with leave of absence for a period of six months from the date of his embarkation.

Lieutenant R. Sutherland of the 7th Regiment N. I. is appointed Fort Adjutant at Ahmednuggur vice Craig resigned: date of appointment 13th December 1821.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. HENDERSON
Sec. to Govt.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—Dec. 28, Capt. Gillum 2d | 4th Regt. from Poonah.

29, Do. Wm. Spilier [illegible] ditto.

30, Lieut. T. E. Baynes 1st | 4th Regt. Kandavie.

31, Do. W. H. Agnew 1st | 2d M. N. I. from Sea.

DEPARTURES.—Dec. 27, Lieut. H. Bond 17 Drag. to Kaira.

29, Major R. Mackintosh Horse Artillery to Seroor.

Do. Capt. Fleetwood, Rocket Establishment to Seroor.

Do. Lieut. J. Jameson 2d | 8th Regt. to Severndroog.

Do. C. Evans, Survey Dept. to the Coast.

Do. Capt. J. W. Robertson 4th Light Cavalry Neemuch.

CORRESPONDENCE.

KAIRA DECEMBER 18TH 1821.

To [illegible]

The Editor of Bombay Gazette.

In addressing you, Mr. Editor, I conider that I am paying to this small society, a tribute which were I to withold, might be call'd (and perhaps with justice) ingratitude. The principal object of this address is to show the gentlemen of this small society how much I value and esteem that cordial and disinterested friendship which I witness'd during the aces, the management and arrangment of wich gave general satisfaction, and insured to a a fund of amusement unequall'd at any forme period at this distant limb of the Sister Iesidency, Balls, Tiffens, concerts, &c. had all their share but my attention was particularly drwn to the Ball from the fund last night, wich was numerously and brilliantly attended, several high caste natives who had come in to thethe Races appear'd at the Ball, the Rajah of Bapoor, or Beypoor, I forget which, was ther, and express'd himself highly delighted with the Natching, as dancing is call'd, but ur Music he thought far inferior to the Tomto and native Bugle. He has I understand about 300 horse and has express'd his determination of trying the speed of the whole, and entring the fleetest for the Guycowar Cup next jar: At supper what most attracted the Rajahs attention was the Brandy of which he libate pretty largely remarking at each Sip that he tok, that it was exceedingly Meta an expression in use among high caste people when hey like any thing.

Your Obt. Servt,
A. TRAVELLER,

The two following Songs, are the prduction of a Correspondent, who signs himself Tom Tacket.

AIR "IS THERE A HEART THAT EVER LOVED."

Br[illegible]
To truth, to virtue dear,
Is there a tongue to silence giv'n;
Or eye without a tear,
When woman deigns to woo that tear,
By hapless woes oppress,
Can pity, pity hear unmoved
The sorrows of her breast.—

"My Father oh my Father's gone,
I saw his gloomy bier,
And I of all my kindred left,
None else to shed a tear,
The grave that hid him from my sight,
Received no Mother sigh,
No Mother's tear bedew'd its sod
She lived, to see him die.—

Like lonely tree on mountain drear,
By winters rage that's torne,
Alone I am by Heaven's decree,
Left desolate to mourn:
No bosom where to weep my woes,
Or catch the kindred sigh,
No joy but when the dewy sod
Upon my breast shall lie.

T.T.

AIR "OH SLUMBER MY DARLING THY SIRE IS A KNIGHT."

Oh rest thee my soul, thou trembler be still,
Nor more woo the night breeze on the storm-clad hill,
No more be the thunder or light'ning to thee,
The brightest of joys thou e'er wished to see
Thy Mary's dear smile is beaming sweet peace,
And thy baby is courting its Mothers embrace;—
Then rest thee my soul, thou trembler be stil,
Nor more woo the night breeze on the storm-clad hill,

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2.

God bless thee my darling, my sweet budding rose,
Thou hast stolen the barb from memory's woes;
—Still smile on thy Mother, my Mary so dear,
My heart will shed o'er thee a fond father's tears,
Oh there is not in the world a tear like to this
T'is born in love and cradled in bliss:—
Then rest thee my soul, thou tremblers be still
Nor mock woo the night breeze on the storm-clad hill.

T. T.

BOMBAY.

CURRENT VALUE.

OF

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

WEDNESDAY, 2D JANUARY, 1822.

Last Remittable Notes.	128⅜	By Rs. per 100 Sicca
Earlier Ditto,	126	do
New loan Acknowledgments	117	do

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

6 Months sight on London, per Rupee	1—10		
30 Days — on Calcutta —	111¼	100 Sicca	Rs.
30 Days — on Madras —	103⅝	100 Madras	do.
8 Days — on Surat —	101½	100 Surat	do.
8 Days — on Poonah —	101½	100 Poonah	do.
8 Days — Ahmedabad Amnee	118	100 Ahmed.	do.
8 Days —— —— Sicca	96	100 Ahmed.	do.
8 Days — Broder —	93	100 Kairasy	do.
Price of Dollars —	—	226½ Per	100.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Amicus is informed, that the insertion of his Poem, was accidentally delayed, having been, as he conjectures, mislaid: It shall appear.

THE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY 2D JANUARY, 1822.

By the Ships, lately arrived from China, we have received advices from that quarter, to the 7th Nov. we are sorry to add, that they confirm the very unfavourable accounts lately detailed, of the state of the Cotton market, or we should rather say, describe it as still more depressed. The stock with the Hong Merchants, on hand, was represented as very considerable, and no purchasers to be found. Some of the Cotton from Bengal, had sold so low as 8 T. 5 M.

The unfortunate American, who had caused the death of a Chinese woman, had been delivered up to a Committee of Mandarins, who, with the Hong merchants had gone to Whampoa to receive him. After an investigation, which lasted 5 days, during which however, they did not examine any exculpatory evidence, it was decreed, that the Culprit should suffer death: He was taken out of the City early in the morning, and after being strangled, the body was delivered to the Americans for interment, and the trade had again taken its usual course.

It has been usual on these occasions, to complain of the rigour of the Laws, and of the cruelty of giving up men, who have unfortunately caused the death of a Chinese. We confess we cannot coincide in this opinion: as well might a foreigner in England, protest against appearing at the Old Bailey, should a bill be found against him for murder, by the Grand Jury for the County of Middlesex. However much we may regret, that the Chinese are not sufficiently enlightened to give the accused a fair trial; we have no doubt that they are guided by their own laws, which they conceive sufficient for their purposes, and adapted to the peculiar habits of this singular people. In the present instance, it is not unlikely that some political feeling may have operated to prevent a merciful decision, when a shew of opposition had been made to the authority of the law.

This melancholy occurrence having happened in the person of an American Seamen, offers a curious illustration to the opinion, lately given in evidence, before the Committee of the House of Commons, when a compliment was paid to that class of people, at the expence of our own countrymen, and an irregularity among the Americans, was stated as a thing unknown. However it may suit party purposes, to wrest facts to support particular reasoning, we suspect it will be found, that sailors are much the same all over the world, and that our own, are not less peaceable, and generous, than any other race of men on the face of the earth.

No notice has hitherto been publicly taken of the foundation of the Town Hall, which has been laid for some time, and the superstructure of which is in active progress. We have seen a plan of the proposed building, which comprehends arrangements for the Library, and rooms for the Literary Society, a public hall, and various other apparments. We understand, that it is proposed to face the front with marble, which is procurable in abundance in Kutch. The plan has been supplied by Major Thomas Cooper of the Engineers, whose well known taste gives the assurance that when finished, the Edifice will prove a superb Embellishment to the Town.

Yesterday, the first meeting of our annual races took place, but no account of them transpired in time to appear in this days paper.

BYCULLAH RACE STAND.

The want of a Race Stand suited to the long established celebrity of the Bombay Races has hitherto been a matter of surprise and regret to the Society of this Presidency. We have now to congratulate the public on the construction of one which will be opened on New Years day, in all respects worthy of the public spirit and liberality of this settlement; a building which will long hold a distinguished place among the admired edifices for which the Presidency of Bombay is beginning to acquire deserved celebrity, combining as we conceive it does—with appropriate significance, some most approved specimens of the ancient, with the quiet chasteness of modern ornamental Architecture.

The body of the building, in figure very nearly that of a square, consists of a principal floor supported by a rustic basement, from the north or principal entrance of which is projected a colonade of the purest Grecian Doric, surmounted by a tastefully constructed iron balustrade, which encompasses the balcony upon a level with the principal floor and with which it immediately communicates by means of a longitudinal range of folding sashes.

The principal apartment, or assembly room for the ladies, is 48 feet in length by half as much in breadth, and extends the whole length of the north face: it is entered from a commodious landing place at the middle, having an antechamber on each side, which also communicate with the principal apartment, each by a spacious mahogany door with highly wrought entablature and surrounding architrave.

In this room, to whichever feature the attention of the spectator is directed, is pleasingly exemplified what may be effected under all the disadvantages against which an artist in this country has to contend, when unshackled scope is afforded for the display of genuine taste. The pervading tint of the walls is magnificent stone in unfading oil colours, the unrivalled hue of which is relieved by tastefully proportioned compartments and cornice of a pure white, covered by a neatly ornamented stucco ceiling. The finished panelling of the window apertures,—medallions of foliage with which they are surmounted—harmony of inferior accessories—and scientifically directed workmanship conspicuous in every part of the detail of this admired edifice, justly entitling the gentleman under whose able superintendence it has been completed, the astonishing space of little more than half a year, to a renewal of those acknowledgements which were recently tendered to him in behalf of the Society at large, when the same superior taste and assiduous exertions were gratuitiously displayed for the entertainment of this community.

With a like praiseworthy attention to the convenience of the public have several important improvements been made to the Race Course—such as widening the same—improved access for carriages—erection of a neat and substantial stand for—dges—and definitively by means of durable and railing, the spaces requiring to be so distinguished for the customary purposes upon the ensuing week: for which considerateness on the part of the gentlemen of the Turf Committee, it might argue an unbecoming indifference on our part, to allow the last publication which will issue from this year's press to go forth without a recorded acknowledgement of those praiseworthy efforts, to which the liberality of a British Society will hardly be among the wanting stimuli for upholding encouragement.

With such an accommodation, which is also admirably adapted for dinner parties and balls on a limited scale, and for the assemblage of the whist and other clubs that exist in Bombay, we confidently anticipate the extension of every support and encouragement to an amusement which is and always has been at this Presidency purely and essentially an innocent pastime, entirely free from any dangerous spirit "of a keen pursuit of the Turf," and exclusively limited to objects of gentlemanly recreation.

The races commence with the new year, and we understand that great sport is expected.

Bombay Courier.

NAUTICAL NOTICES, CHRONICLE and NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—Dec. 25, Ship Upton Castle, Robert Sutherland from Bengal.

27, Ship Georgiana, Robt. Babcock, from Calcutta 22d November.

28, Ship Glorious, John Paterson, from Calcutta.

29, Ship Partridge, W. M. Hauwell from China 4th October.

30, Ship Lord Castlereagh, F. Briggs from China 9th November.

Do. Ship Charlotte, James Stevenson from China 23d November.

PASSENGERS.

Per Georgiana.—Mrs. Babcock.

Per Glorious.—Capt. Bruce, Mr. McKintosh Sir Roger de Faria,

Per Partridge.—Lieut. W. H. Agnew. Madras N. I. from Cochin.

DEPARTURES.—Dec. 27, Ship Indian Trader James Ford to Tapanooly.

30. Ship Georgiana, Robert Babcock to Muscatt.

PASSENGERS.

By Georgiana.—Mrs. Babcock.

SHIPS LOADING.

[illegible].—Ship Sarah, for London.
Milford, for Liverpool.
Edmonstone, for Penang.
Brig Countess of London, Do.
Francis Warden, for Bussorah.
Futtel Main, for Mocha.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.—December 8, Speke P. McPherson Madras Nov.

[illegible] Star [illegible] Wallace Madras Nov. 25.

Another Ship [illegible] bound, standing in from Saugor, name not ascertained, on Saturday, when this Sheet went to the Press.

The Sophia [illegible] Lyle of Lisbon arrived off Calcutta on Friday.

Extracts from the Report of the [illegible] Speke, Captain Peter McPherson, from London the 23d of Dec. 1820, New South Wales, and Madras the 2 of Nov. 1821.

From London.—Mr. Edward Coats, Surgeon.

From New South Wales.—Mrs. Gordon and three Children; Lieutenant Gordon, Commanding a Detachment, 1 Sergeant; 25 Rank and File; and 1 Woman.

On the 11th of September 1821, spoke the [illegible] St. Antonio of Calcutta, at anchor in Copang Road, Timor.

On the 79th of [illegible] spoke the Ship Sally for Calcutta, from [illegible] 25 days.

On the 26th [illegible] spoke the Bencoolen [illegible] and from Liverpool [illegible] out six weeks from Bourbon.

Dec. 9, American [illegible] Sally, C. Hertody, from Madras 24th October. Passengers from America—Mrs. Newton; E. A. Newton, Esq.

Dec. 10, French ship Titus, M. Anverny, from the Isle of France 23rd October.

Another ship inward bound, anchored at Saugor, name not yet ascertained.

DIAMOND HARBOUR.—Commodore Hayes, for London, *via* Madras and St. Helena in 3 or 4 days.

Cambridge, Sunbury and Juliana, outward bound, remain.

Morning Star, Sally, (Amn.) and Speke, passed up.

KEDGEREE.—H. M. brig Satellite and H. M. ship Leander, remain.

John Shore, (brig) passed down.

NEW ANCHORAGE.—H. C. S. Marquis of Wellington, Thomas Grenville, Princess Charlotte of Wales, and Rose, remain.

SAUGOR.—Pallas and Eliza, gone to sea.

East Indian, outward bound, remains.

General Register of Marriages Births and Deaths.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

On the evening of the 29th December the Lady of Captain Thomas Crawford, of a Daughter.

At Madras, on Wednesday the 12th December, the Lady of Æ. R. M'Donell, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

At China on the 2nd November Mr. William Capon, Son of the Late Lieut. Colonel Capon of this Establishment, aged 31 most sincerely regretted by his family, and all who had the pleasure of his Acquaintance.

At Baroda in the 31st year of his age, Captain John Brough of the Bombay Regiment and Commanding a Division of the Poona Aux Horse. It has been the lot of few young men to pass thro the world with the desirably high and honorable Character that has ever (from his first entrance into the service) been his fate; and it is now some consolation to his numerous friends and relatives to know that few if any were better prepared for that sudden and awful calamity which it has pleased Divine Providence to inflict.—With all his lively spirits and natural predilection for manly amusements, which nothing could exceed, he was an excellent christian and a truly pious man, and in hours of conviviality and greatest mirth he never forgot his Saviour.

He was at once a man of the purest honour, an excellent and devoted officer, and a sincere and tried friend. His loss to the service of which he was one of its brightest ornaments, is great; to his friends irreparable.

Yesterday Morning, Mr Gabriel Gomes, many years Compositor in the Courier office.

On the 26 Joseph Mulkern, Lieutenant H. M. 65th Regiment aged 24 years.

On the 27 J. C. Cockrane, Lieut. H. M. 47th Regiment aged 30 years.

On the 30 Michael, Dwyer, Sub-conductor of the Gun Carriage Department.

On the 10th of November, Andrew Jukes, M. D. a Surgeon on the Bombay Establishment, holding the appointment of Political Agent at Kishm, and employed on a special Mission to the Court of Persia.

Dr. Jukes was seized with a bilious fever at Meyah near Isfahan, while on his journey towards Tehran, and died at the former city after an illness of seven days.

The public services of Dr. Jukes in India commenced in 1798, and he was employed in the immediate line of his profession from that time until 1802, when he was placed in charge of the medical duties of the Residency at Bushire.

Whilst in this situation, which he retained for many years, he applied himself to the study of the Persian and Arabic Languages, with both of which he became familiarly acquainted, and especially with the former, which he spoke with elegance, and with a fluency which few Europeans have attained. His residence at Bushire enabled him also to improve those qualifications for diplomatic employment which led to his being afterwards selected for important political trusts.

He accompanied Mr. Manesty to Tehran in 1804; attended the Persian Ambassador, Mahomed Nubee Khan, to Calcutta in 1805; and more recently, served with the Embassies of Sir Harford Jones, and Sir John Malcolm, to the Court of Persia.

In 1811, he proceeded to England, and during his stay there cultivated an acquaintance with some of the most distinguished Philosophers of the age, and sought instruction in the schools of science with the ardor and emulation of a youthful student.

In the early part of 1815 he returned to Bombay, and resumed his professional duties. He had attained the rank of Superintending Surgeon when he was deputed in 1819 on a Mission to the Imaum of Muscat, preparatory to the Expedition against the Joasmee Pirates, and the satisfactory manner in which he fulfilled that trust led probably to the more important employment of Envoy from this Government to the Court of Persia.

The event which it has been our painful duty to notice has deprived Dr. Jukes of a part of that reputation which he must have acquired, had he accomplished all the objects of his mission. The arrangements however which he effected with the Government of Shirauz terminated successfully, and had not his zeal prompted him to pursue his journey towards the Capital, for the confirmation of his negotiations, through difficulties and fatigues which his constitution was unequal to sustain, there can be little doubt that he would have brought them to a conclusion most honorable to himself, and advantageous to the public interests.

The professional qualifications possessed by Dr. Jukes were of the highest order. Few men have brought to this country more complete knowledge of the science in all it's branches, and none have been more indefatigable in submitting that knowledge to the test of experience, or more assiduous in marking the improvements which have from time to time been effected by the exertions of others. But his manner whilst in attendence on the sick was quite characteristick, and could scarcely be excelled. He was scrupulously minute in his enquiries—unsparing of his personal exertions—bold and decisive in his practice—and with these qualities were combined so much kindness and gentleness, and such tender solicitude to relieve the sufferings of his patient, and dispel all unnecessary alarm, that he at once secured the confidence and affection of all who experienced or witnessed his admirable management.

Nor was the exercise of his profession limited to those whom public duty had placed under his charge—it had, in fact, no limits but those which time and his own state of health imperiously prescribed—prompted partly by benevolence, and partly by the desire to improve his knowledge by experience, he anxiously sought opportunities of exercising his talents, regardless of the difficulties that are inseparable from medical practice amongst a prejudiced and slothful people.

In scientific information he was distinguished even amongst the members of a profession by which it is so generally cultivated. The sciences of Chemistry, Mineralogy, Geology, and Botany all fell within the range of his acquirements, and if he did not attain eminence in all or perhaps in any of them himself, by was so patient in his researches, so methodical in his habits, and so unreserved and faithful in his communications, that he was an invaluable correspondent o those Philosophers, who have had more leisure, and fewer objects of research, and by whom his death cannot fail to be considered as a public misfortune.

He possessed also a refined taste in Poetry, Music, and the fine Arts, and had applied himself with some success to them all. In Landscape drawing more especially he displayed a considerable genius and frequently devoted his leisure to the exercise of that accomplishment.

As a member of Society, Dr. Jukes was characterized by the highest sense of honor, and a manly spirit of independence; by a heart full of charity, benevolence, and piety; by great sweetness and equability of temper; by cheerfulness and gentleness of manner; and by an ardent thirst for knowledge, joined to the freest disposition to impart it. It is perhaps superfluous to add that he was a delightful companion, and that in the more endearing relations of husband, and father and friend, he possessed those excellencies which almost necessarily result from so happy a combination of virtuous and greeable qualities.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGES.

At Futtyghur, on the 27th ultimo, by the Rev. H, L. Williams, Mr, Michael Henry Henessey, head Assistant and Accountant in the Office of the 1st Division Army Clothing, to Miss Mary Lawrence, daughter of Mr, C. aductor Lawrence, of the Futtyghur Magazine.

DEATHS.

At Nagpoor, on the 9th October, Mr. G, Flyun, formerly of the Madras Horse Artilery, and late in the Service of H, M, Rajah of Berar; he has left a widow and three children, two of whom are orphans whom he had adopted, to lament him, and so situated as severely to feel his loss, though his hand was ever ready to relieve the distress of others.

Lately, at Najeebghur, near Cawnpore, Lieut. James Loval Fraser, in the service of her Highness the Begum Ladana, sincerely and deservedly, regretted by a numerous circle of relatives and friends

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.

At Cannanore, on the morning of the 11th Instant, the Lady of Lieutenant Hill, of H. M. 69th Regiment, of a son.

At Mhow Malwa, on the 22d instant the Lady of Captain R. W. Smith, 6th Regiment Bengal Cavalry, of a daughter.

At Cannanore, on the 7th instant the Lady of Major A. Balmain, of the 7th Regiment N. I. was safely delivered of a son.

DEATHS.

At Masulipatam, on the 8th instant, Captain John Coventry of the Engineers, of a bilious fever; he was anexcellent officer, and is much regretted by those who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

At Cannanore on the 29th November, Marianne, wife of George Mather, Esq. Surgeon on this establishment. In this most excellent woman were combined great powers of mind with the softest feslings of the heart, Her native genius, her extensive acquirements in the higher branches of literature, her strength of memory were acknowledged, by men of distinguished attainments. The quick perception, the rapid arrangement of ideas, the correctness of judgement, the facility, strength, and elegance of expression were highly conspicuous; yet the mild, amiable, unassuming manner gave no impression of conscious superiority—firm in religious and moral principles, she was exemplary in every relation of life in the great duties they inculcate: to sum up all, she may be considered a rare character among her sex—possessed of the regard and esteem of a large circle of friends, she seemed born to be loved, and to diffuse happiness around her—deep and lasting will be the regret excited by so great a loss in the breasts of those allied by affection—of those who knew her worth—her virtues will live in their remembrance till memory shall be extinct.

On the 14th instant, W. Harington, Esq. of the Honorable East India Company's Civil Service on this Establishment, aged 54 years.

A man whose character whether regarded in a public or private point of view, has ever commanded the admiration of those who were best able to appreciate it.

have been, if I had ever had a notion that it would meet the public eye.' Dr. Lawreice proceeds to tell us, that Mr. Burke, finding upon his return from Bath, that he had not kept a fair copy of the paper, 'corrected one of the pamphlets with his own hand; and he adds, 'from this, which was found preserved with his other papers, his friends afterwards thought it their duty to give an authentic edition.' Thus it appears that the copy from which I have quoted was corrected by Mr. Burke himself, several years after the paper was written, when he had full time to inquire into the truth of his statement, and after the publication of your letter in the *Morning Chronicle*. I feel myself therefore justified in inferring that Mr. Burke persevered in considering his statement true and accurate, after mature deliberation, and after seeing what you had said upon the subject. And his executors thought this 'acknowledged production of Mr. Burke, full of matter likely to interest the future historian,' worthy of a place among his valuable works.

"I cannot think, that it makes any substantial difference, whether the idea of your journey to Petersburgh originated with yourself or Mr. Fox, You acknowledge that you went with the consent of Mr. Fox, and you will not deny that besides other correspondence, you wrote to him in cypher, which is a proof of Mr. Burke's assertion, that you went 'with his (Mr. Fox's) cypher.' You also admit that you obtained a knowledge of, events as they were passing at St. Petersburgh, and that you discussed, 'with openness and freedom, both the causes and the consequences of the measures then in agitation,' which open and free discussion must have related to the political situation of the two countries and to Mr. Fox's conduct and sentiments, which were in direct opposition to those of the King's Ministers. You decline naming or designating the persons with whom you communicated; but they must have been the Empress's Ministers, or persons in their confidence. It appears to me, therefore, highly probable, that communications produced the effect ascribed to this them by Mr. Pitt and Mr. Burke; and your concessions seem to amount to an admission of the material parts of their charge against Mr. Fox.

"I do not think it necessary to give any other answer to your questions relative to the objects you frustrated, but by referring you to Mr. Pitt's speeches of which I have given an abstract. When Mr. Pitt talked of Parliamentary inquiry, it was impossible for Mr. Fox to do less than declare his readiness to meet it; but this I cannot admit as any proof that the charge was groundless. To establish, by regular proof, the truth of a transactiou alleged to have taken place between a private individual and the Sovereign and the Ministers of a foreign and distant country—a transaction in which both parties would unquestionably withhold all information—must obviously be extremely difficult, if not absolutely impossible; and yet circumstances might leave no doubt in the minds of impartial persons of the reality of the transaction, or of the effect it produced.

"You mention tnat the Empress Catherine's known preference for English connexion gave you an advantage for learning 'tne real situation of affairs at tho Court of St. Peterburgh, and of discovering its future intention.' I must own that I should have thought that a person avowedly of the party acting in opposition to the English Government would not have been very likely to meet with a favourable and confidential reception from the Empress, if she had been really desirous of a friendly connexion with that Government. The truth is, that the Empress saw in Mr. Pitt a great obstacle to her ambitious projects, and therefore shewed a predilection in favour of Mr. Fox and his friends.

"You seem to think, that it was my duty to have made such inquiries concerning you as should have led to the knowledge of your publishing a letter in *The Morning Chronicle*, in the year 1797. I really do not conceive that I was under any obligation to make that inquiry nor do I understand how it could have been instituted. I was bringing no new charge against you, but was merely transcribing a few pages from a work of a well-known author, which had been originally published more than twenty years, to which Mr. Fox had made no reply whatever, and which you had only noticed in a letter in a newspaper, which I had either never seen, or totally forgotten. In that letter, a copy of which you have had the goodness to send me, you mentioned some idea of replying, but never did reply, although, your afterwards discovered that what you called a pretended letter was really written by Mr. Burke. I apply no epithet in my work to the transaction; and my short 'comment' upon it relates solely to Mr. Fox I do not even mention your name, except in the quotation. In your letter in *The Morning Chronicle*, you affirm that the charge is false; but you do not explain the nature of the charge, or point out in what respect it is false. In your letter to me you acknowledge, that you did go to Peterburgh for a political purpose, with Mr. Fox's consent; that you had political communications with certain persons there; that you freely delivered your political opinions, which were those of Mr. Fox, and that from thence you corresponded with Mr. Fox.

Dr. Parr, after quoting part of tne passage quoted by me, says, "I am not enough acquainted with the circumstances of this transaction, either to justify or condemn the whole of it.' This explicit acknowledgement makes it unnecessary for me to add a word concerning Dr. Parr's observations, unless you will allow me to express my surprise, that after his declaration that he was not sufficiently acquainted with the transaction to decide whether it ought to be justified or condemned, you should represent him as having 'confuted Mr. Burke's reasoning in a way that admits of no answer; as having completely dissected Mr. Burke's charge, torn to rags its flimsy texture, and dispersed an annihilated all his fallacies.'

"In answer to the question contained in your letter of the 29th of May, I desire to inform you that your letter of the 23d is not noticed in my second edition, very nearly the whole of which was indeed printed before the 23d.

"I return the copy of your letter of Feb. 1797, and beg you to accept my thanks for sending it to me.

"I have the honour to be, Sir,
"Your faithful and obedient Servant,
"G. WINTON."

THE QUEEN.

Her Majesty, it is well known, is an early riser. A few mornings ago she was observed to occupy herself for a considerable time in writing, and having sealed a letter, to have dispatched it by a confidential messenger, who left, Brandenburgh-house at 7. At the rising of her Majesty's more immediate attendants af-

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The Queen's Visit to the Ma
Saturday (June 9), the Lord M
honour of entertaining her MAJE
lect party at the Mansion House to
MAJESTY arrived in the City a little
o'clock, in her state carriage, accom
Lady ANNE HAMILTON. She was har
her carriage by the LORD MAYOR, a
cheers of a numerous concourse of s
and conducted to the state drawing ro
number of ladies had obtained admissio
the Mansion House for the purpose of testi
their respect for her MAJESTY. Among t
were several of the Society of Friends. At abo
half-past four o'clock the following party s
down with her MAJESTY and the LORD MAYO
to a dinner, laid out in a style of unexampled
splendour in the state room, called "Wilkes's
Parlour," viz.—Earl Fitzwilliam, Lord and
Lady Hood, Lord and Lady Milton, Lord Robert Spencer and Lady Spencer, Lord Archibald Hamilton and Lady Anne Hamilton, George Ponsonby, Esq. and Mrs. G. Ponsonby. General Sir Ronald Fergusson, M. P. Joseph Hume, Esq. M. P. Joseph Hume, Esq. the Hon. Grey Bennet, M. P. S. Whitbread. Esq. M. P. Mr. Sheriff Waithman, Alfred Thorp, Esq. and Mrs. A. Thorp, who officiated as Lady Mayoress, and performed the honours of the table with particular elegance.—The Countess Fitzwilliam and the Earl of Darlington were to have been of the party, but were prevented from attending by indisposition; and Mr. Alderman Wood was absent in consequence of the sudden death of his mother-in-law. Her MAJESTY appeared in excellent health and unusual spirits

On Thursday last, at Bow Street, Kendrick, the Black Diamond, was brought up before the Magistrate on a Bench warrant, for an assault on the Champion of England! The sable hero kicked most confoundedly at finding himself in the grasp of the law. When told by the Magistrate that he must find good and sufficient bail,—he exclaimed—"Bail!—What occasion for any bail? Massa Crib is the quarrelsomest man in all England. He's a fighting man and I'm a fighting man, and if I gives him a punch on the head, and he gives me another, what's that to any body else? And so what's the use of talking about bail!" In reply to this tirade the Champion calmly observed, "If I was not to take such a step as this now and then I could not carry on my business, or even live in my own house, for these swaggering blackguards." He then explained to the Magistrate that the defendant was noisy and riotous in his house, and in consequence be insisted on his leaving it; but instead of doing so, he was daring enough to seize the Champion by the cravat and attempt to extinguish his glories by

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of this distinguished painter,
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bered in his day, such as hoops,
eads, &c. &c. managed, under all
ntages, to throw a grace and fascina-
all his compositions, as will insure
er the various changes of taste and
aces, a lasting celebrity.

ait of a Young Girl, with a scarlet muff,
t by the Marquis of Lansdown for 255
neas.

Portrait of Mrs. Harley, as a Bacchante, with an infant, by Col. Howard, of Grosvenor-square, for 290 guineas.

The Gypsey Fortune Teller, by do. 240 guineas.

The Piping Shepherd Boy, by Mr. G. Phillips, for 410 guineas.

The Portrait of Lady Hamilton, for 202 guineas, by Mr. Lambton.

The Portrait of Sir Joshua Reynolds, with a book, for 234 guineas by Lord Normanton.

A Girl seated on her heels embracing a favourite kitten, by do. 295 guineas.

View from Richmond Hill, a landscape, purchased by Mr. Samuel Rogers, for 155 guineas.

Portrait of a Female Drawing, companion to the Girl with a Kitten, by do. 101 guineas.

Infant St. John, with a Lamb, by Lord Harcourt, for 72 guineas.

A small Woody Landscape, purchased by Mr. Phillips, for 65 guineas.

A Portrait of the celebrated Mrs. Robinson erroneously stated in the Catalogue to be a Portrait of Mrs. Rainsford, sold for 55 guineas.

On Saturday the remaining pictures of Sir J. Reynolds, which comprised some of the finest of this artist's works, were sold at Christie's. The room was crowded to suffocation; a great number of Peers were present, who bid upon their own account, —The following are the pictures which were of the most consequence, and caused the greatest sensation, in the order they were sold:—

An unfinished sketch of a Lady, with a hat and feather—30 guineas.

The celebrated Picture of Hope nursing Love, well known by the print throughout Europe—215 guineas; by Mr. Morritt.

A young Shepherdess with Lambs, was knocked down to Col. Howard for 216 guineas.

A small Head of a Girl, with a string of pearls woven in her hair; the beauty of the expression was such, as to cause great inconvenience in the room, from the anxiety and pressure to behold it. It was obtained by Lord de Dunstanville for 42 guineas.

The famous Designs for the compartments of the Window of New College, Oxford, were next offered. Being the finest productions of Sir Joshua, the sale of them excited a proportionate interest. The bidding, after the sale of the first, which was Charity, was principally between Lord Normanton, and Lord Milton for Earl Fitzwilliam; but Lord Normanton finally obtained the whole for the following prices:—Charity, 1,500 guineas—Faith, 400 ditto—Justice, 1.100 ditto—Hope, 650 ditto—Fortitude, 700 ditto—Prudence, 350 ditto—Temperance, 600 ditto.

The remaining compartments, Portraits of Sir J. Reynolds and Jarvis, as Shepherds at the Nativity, by Lord Fitzwilliam, for 410 guineas.

A Shepherd Boy and Dog, by the same Peer, for 600 gs.

A Peasant Girl, and Children, with a torch; purchased by Mr. Zachary, for 400 guineas.

Young St. John and the Lamb, for 175 guineas, by Mr. Danby.

The whole of these pictures were about seven feet high, by two feet nine inches wide.

Dido on the Funeral Pile; knocked down to the Right Hon. Sir C. Long, for 700 guineas.

Portrait of Admiral Lord Rodney—115 guineas.

A Nymph and Cupid, usually termed the Snake in the Grass, obtained for 500 guineas by Mr. Soane (we believe the distinguished Professor of Architecture.)

Whole length of the late Duchess of Marlborough —190 guineas.

A fine original bust of Sir J. Reynolds sold for 160 guineas.

The most celebrated of those, which were not by Sir Joshua, were a Teniers and a Correggio,—The Enchantress entering the Infernal Regions, is supposed to be the master-piece of Teniers. Sir J. Reynolds held it in such esteem that to obtain it he offered to cover it twice with guineas, which was refused; however, he afterwards procured it in exchange for several of his own pictures, besides two others by celebrated masters. It was now knocked down to a Mr. Danby, for 160 guineas.

The Marriage of St. Catherine, by Correggio, was exposed for sale. This celebrated picture had the thanks of an Italian to Heaven for its possession inscribed upon the back; and a sentence by Sir Joshua, declaring it was in unison with his own feelings, signed April 17, 1790. The Duke of Northumberland obtained it for 215 guineas.

Besides the gentlemen of rank, Sir T. Lawrence and many professors of art were present.

COURT OF CLAIMS.

This Court, according to the notice in Tuesday's *Gazette*, resumed the Sittings on Tuesday, in the Painted Chamber, Westminster.—The Court met at one o'clock.

The proclamation for silence, and for all persons having petitions or claims having been made by William Butt, Esq. the Deputy Serjeant at Arms.

The petition of the city of Dublin, requesting that the Lord Mayor, &c. may have a place in the august assembly at the approaching Coronation, was the first that came under the consideration of the Court.

After some deliberation, the petition was referred to the King and Council.

A petition of the Rev. Mr. Dymoke, claiming to perform the office of Champion on the day of the ceremony, and to have the mantle worn by his Majesty, and the gold cup out of which he will drink to the Champion, as fees for the services, was next heard.

The Court decided. that the petitioner should be allowed to have the gold cup, but not the mantle.

Mr. Dymoke, prayed to be allowed to withdraw his first petition, which prayed that Mr. Rendee might be allowed, as his deputy, to perform the office of Champion. The petitioner now prayed that he might be permitted to appoint Henry Dymoke, Esq. his son, to perform the office as his deputy, although a minor.

The Court, after some discussion, referred the petition to the King and Council.

Mr. Fellows attended the Court on behalf of the Lord High Chamberlain, which office is now held conjointly by Lord Willoughby and Lord Cholmondeley, but who have not appointed any deputy. Mr. Fellows stated to the Court that he had authority from their Lordships to transact such business as might appertain to the office of Lord Chamberlain, until they should appoint a deputy.

The Court adjourned the consideration of the claims under this petition until the next Court day.

A petition was presented to the court from the Bishops of Durham and Bath and Wells, claiming to be supporters of the King, and to perform various services at the ceremony. The petition further prayed that the petitioners might be allowed to perform the service by deputy, on account of their great age.

The court allowed the claim of the petitioner to perform the services stated. But the question of their being allowed to perform the services by deputies, was referred by the court to the King and council.

JUDGMENTS.

The Court then proceeded to pronounce judgment on cases that had been heard and partly decided on former days, and in which judgment had not already been given.

Crown of Scotland.—The Duke of Hamilton, as Lord Angus, claimed to carry the Crown of Scotland before the King; counter-claimed by Lord Douglas.—Disallowed.

The Canopy.—The Barons of the Cinque Port claimed to carry the canopy over the King, in the procession, and to have the same, with the white staves and silver bells for their fees, and to dine in Westminster Hall near the King. The Barons of Corfe Castle, by H. Bankes, Esq. M. P., Mr. Bankes, &c. claimed to assist the former Barons. Claim of the Cinque Ports' Barons allowed, but that of the latter adjudged not to be made good. The Barons of the Cinque to have the fees claimed, except the vestments.

Great Spurs.—The Baroness Grey de Ruthyn claimed the heritable right of carrying the King's great spurs before his Majesty: and prayed to be allowed to appoint a Deputy. Claim allowed, but the appointment of Deputy pronounced to be with his Majesty.

Deanery of Westminster.—The claim of the Dean and Chapter of Westminster to instruct the King in the rites and ceremonies used at the Coronation; to have the custody of the Coronation Robes, &c. was declared to be partly allowed.

Silver Scullery.—The Duke of Montrose claimed, as Master of the Horse, to attend at the Coronation as Serjeant of the Silver Scullery, and to have all the silver dishes and plates served on that day to the King's tables, &c.; his grace preferred this claim, because it had been performed heretofore by Masters of the Horse.—Referred to the King. At the last Coronation they were not allowed, because they were not claimed heretofore, but left to make application to the King, who allowed the service and fees as enjoyed by the Duke of Albermarle, on the coronation of Charles II.

Glove and Sceptre.—The Duke of Norfolk, as Lord of the Manor of Worksop, claimed to find the King a right hand glove, and to support his right arm while he held the sceptre. Allowed without fees.

Chief Butler.—The Duke of Norfolk as Earl of Arundel, and Lord of Kenninghall Manor, in Norfolk, likewise claimed to perform the office of Chief Butler of England; a

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Silver Alms' Basin, &c.
a reference to the King to
Majesty may please, with a
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r.—The claim of Mr. Le-
of the Manor of Easton and
; of Lord Abergavenny, as Lord
f Scoulton, Norfolk, &c. to per-
e of Chief Larderer, and to have
provisions remaining after dinner
er, were admitted, with the right of
to nominate one of them.

er.—The claim of Mrs. Jane Green,
r of the Manor of Torrell, Essex, to be
r, was disallowed as not sufficiently proved.
in and Ewer.—The claim of Mr. Wells,
ord of the Manor of Wynfred, Dorsetshire,
erve the King with water for the hands, and
have the Basin and Ewer for fee, was disal-
wed as not sufficiently proved.

The claim of Mr. Soane, as Lord of the Manor of Heydon, Essex, to hold the Basin and Ewer to the King, when he washes for dinner, by virtue of one moiety of the Manor, and to have the articles as fees, was allowed with fee of the Towel only.

King's Champion.—The Champion's claim to have a gold cup and cover, with the horse on which he shall ride, the saddle, armour, and furniture, with 20 yards of crimson satin, was allowed, excepting the satin for a mantle.

The claim of Mr. N. Dymoke, another branch of the family, was disallowed.

Waferer.—The claim of John Campbell, Esq. as Lord of the Manor of Liston, Essex, to exercise the office of making wafers for the King and presenting his Majesty with the same on the day of his Coronation, was allowed.

Cup bearer.—Mr. Wiltshire, as Lord of the Manor of Great Wimondly, Hertfordshire, claimed, as Chief Cup-bearer, to present the King with the first cup of silver gilt at dinner, and to have the cup for his fee.—Claim allowed.

The court then, at near four o'clock, adjourned to Saturday, the 16th Inst. There remain only two or three cases to be disposed of.

[*Bell's Weekly Messenger.*

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Wednesday June 20.

IMMOLATION OF WIDOWS IN INDIA.

Mr. Buxton, in rising to make his motion respecting the number of Hindoo

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on the disposition entertained by the Government, to abolish, if possible, the practice in question. It was asserted that in the course of the last year no smaller number than 2366 widows had been seen to ascend the funeral pile in the Presidency of Fort William. Many of these were mere children; some were pregnant; some had first been rendered intoxicated; & not a few were evidently compelled to the sacrifice. What was the number of those who perished in secret, and by the connivance of the native authorities, in was of course impossible to ascertain. it was certain however, that the number he had already mentioned had been made the public victims of this barbarous superstition. It was his object, that the House should be put in possession of this fact officially; because, having ascertained it, he conceived there could be no doubt or hesitation in the mind of any Honorable Member as to the propriety of instituting an immediate inquiry into the best means that could be adopted for abolishing so barbarous a practice. Almost all our predecessors in India had succeeded in some measure in extinguishing the practice.—The Mogul Government, while it lasted, had abolished it entirely: and other Governments in India had rendered it much less frequent. He thought, therefore, that the English Government ought not to be behind hand in such a benevolent exertion, but that we ought at once to prove our detestation of the abominable executions in question. It was well worthy of remark, that many of them had taken place in direct violation of the laws of the natives, themselves. Those laws declared that no female under 16 years of age should be sacrificed. Yet it was a fact, of which the most ample proof could be afforded, that girls, of 14, of 13, of 12, nay, in one instance of 8 years of age, had been subjected to this brutal usage. Compulsion was also prohibited by the Indian law; but it was, nevertheless, frequently had recourse to amid the shrieking and struggling of the unhappy victims. Among other instances of this sort, one was mentioned to him in conversation no longer ago than yesterday by a gentleman of the name of Thompson, who told him, that observing a party of people assembled on the bank of a river, he approached to learn what was the matter, when he saw a funeral pile, and a woman who was performing her last ablution previous to her sacrifice. When the fatal moment arrived, however, she fainted repeatedly; and it was evident she felt the utmost horror and repugnance to the act she was called on to perform. Surely, whatever difference of opinion might exist as to the expediency of any general interference on this subject, there could be but one conviction as to the justice and humanity of confining the natives to the

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Mr. Wilberforce expres
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He most willingly admitted,
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done with great temperance and dis-

Hume explained.

Mr. Canning observed, that whatever differ-
e of opinion there might exist on other points
this interesting subject, there were two points
on which all must agree—first, that it would be in the highest degree gratifying to the feelings of the House, if the inhuman practice in question could be completely put down; secondly, that it would be extremely inexpedient that any attempt should be made to put it down by coercion. It was with a reference to both those considerations that Parliament ought to act: and the Hon. Gentlemenoughtespecially to bear in mind, that of all the exercises of human authority and discretion, the most delicate and difficult was such an interference on the part of a superior power with an inferior, as, while on the one hand it should be effectual, on the other hand it shonld be divested of that harshness of character which too frequently belonged even to the appearance of control. In saying this, he by no means intended to express his regret that the present subject had been brought under the consideration of the House; but he must frankly add, that he could not agree with those who thought that the immediate effect of the public discussion of the question in Parliament would be greatly to facilitate the task of the Indian Government in the suppression of the practice. Indeed he rather apprehended, that the effect of any hostile discussion (although fortunately there had been nothing hostile in the discussion of the present evening) or the effect of any manifestation of a direct interference of authority, would not be so much to stimulate a Government which evidently required no stimulus, as to alarm the natives, and in the first instance perhaps, even to render necessary some relaxation in the measures already adopted to eradicate so barbarous an usage. He by no means meant to say, that ultimately the effect of strengthening the hands of the Indian Government by the declared opinion of the House of Commons might not do good, but he was persuaded that its immediate effect would not be to facilitate the efforts of that Government. It was therefore, that when, in a former session of Parliament, the Honourable Member for Weymouth had done him in the honour to consult him on a similar motion which he had it in contemplation to make, he (Mr. Canning) had decidedly, but he hoped civilly, dissuaded him from doing so. His reason was, that the information which the motions would produce must be defective in one material point, namely, that although it could be shewn that the Government of India had not been inattentive to the subject, and that they had pursued the most useful, because the most mild and temperare measures respecting it, it was not then clear, as his Right Honourable Friend had now stated it to be, that

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subject. Now, he would ask
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of every convent on the day of th
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least appearance of repentance on
or of compulsion on the part of the
Church, to tear them from the comp
their purposed vows? Would not suc
ceeding estrange and irritate the whol
lation? And did his Honourable Frien
pose that the feelings of the natives of
were less acute than those of the countr
which his (Mr. Canning's) imaginary case
applied? India was a country to us of conque
but it afforded a singular and splendid examp
of a country, permitted to retain all its interna
regulations, and above all its religious ceremonies, unimpaired and uninterrupted. Far, very far was he from contending that every possible effort ought not to be made to put down the barbarous practice in question, by reasoning and by the diffusion of knowledge. But in that case the greatest attention ought (as in his imaginary case) to be paid to the feelings of the people; otherwise, with that repugnance to control which was inherent in human nature, they would shrink from foreign interposition, and the habits which a milder course eventually had subdued would be rendered still more firm & inveterate. An observance of this principle in our conduct to the natives of India was especially expedient; as we might shake & loosen that cement by which they were now bound in affection and gratitude to the British Government. The Honorable Gentleman who made the motion, had made—not with an invidious intention, but in a way that might be pushed invidiously—a comparison of the conduct of different conquerors of India. But we were not bound to tread in the footsteps of the followers of Mahomet, although we superseded them. The Mahometans were not satisfied with being generous conquerors. They seized the soil—they subjugated the inhabitants—they took possession not only of the Government, but of the property of the country. The policy pursued by the English, on the contrary, had (as he had already observed) afforded a singular and splendid instance of conquerors leaving the soil unoccupied, the inhabitants unenslaved, the property untouched, the whole system of life and of internal law uninterrupted except as it enjoyed the advantage of a more efficient pro-

tion from the state than before. The conerors of an empire containing above a ndred millions of people had not laid claim a single foot of land as their own. To him ppeared to be one of the greatest monuments human wisdom, that the principle which we e good fortune to adopt when our domi- India was in its infancy, had "grown ur growth, and strengthened with our h," and that we had never allowed it overcome by any stimulus of temptation, ver powerful. But if this policy were we must be content to take the inconve- ce which belonged to it. We must abstain om hasty and injudicious interference. We ust suffer many things to go on which we wish to see altered. We must look for amelioration in the improvement of the people in the arts of peace, and in the gradual introduction of a purer system of morals and religion. It was with superstition as with ignorance, on which superstition was founded. The Honourable mover had himself allowed, that the gradual diffusion of knowledge was the only effectual and legitimate mode of conquering ignorance. He (Mr. Canning) maintained that the gradual diffusion of knowledge was the only effectual and legitimate mode of conquering superstition. He knew of no instance in the history of the world, in which a superstition, however degrading to the character of those by whom it was entertained, had been conquered by force. On the contrary, a struggle with superstition too frequently strengthened it. The policy of the Mahometan conquerors of India had been held out for our imitation. But was the conduct of Mussulmans to be the guide of Christians? The religion of Mahomet was one of conquest; the religion of Christ was one of persuasion. The former triumphed by power, the latter triumphed in spite of power. We must be content to pursue a slow and silent and forbearing course before we could hope for the extinction of that ignorance of which superstition was the invariable concomitant. Any rash interference on our parts, during the transition from their present to more enlightened condition of intellect, might have the effect of confirming the Hindoos in their existing prejudices, and thereby of retarding, if not of wholly defeating the desirable object which he had in view, *(hear, hear.)*

Mr. Money adverted to the means of persuasion which had been used by Marquis Wellesley, when Governor-General of India, to put down this abominable practice; and declared his persuasion, that if the Noble Marquis had remained a few years longer in the country he would have succeeded. The fact was, that the eyes of the Hindoos themselves were beginning to be opened to the barbarity of their superstition. In reply to the observation of the Right Honorable Gentleman, that superstition had never been eradicated by force, he mentioned one instance in which the Marquis Wellesley had put and an end to the destruction of infants, by sending a large military force for that purpose.

Mr. Canning explained.

Mr. W. Smith remarked on the dilemna in which the friends of the abolition of the practice were placed by the antagonist arguments that had been used. First, they were told that they must leave the whole to persuasion, and then an Honourable Gentleman declared, that the institution of a college to instruct pepsons in the best mode of persuasion, would be attended with great inconvenience. They were told that they must persuade, but the means of effectual persuasion were denied them. As he thought the discussion of the subject would strengthen the hands of the Indian Government on this subject, he rejoiced that his Honourable Friend had brought the subject forward.

Mr. Buxton made a brief reply. He expressed great satisfaction at the way in which his motion had been received by the House. He rather thought, however, that a Right Honourable Gentleman opposite laboured under some misconception on the subject of the interference on the part of the East India Government with Hindoo superstitions. Several of those superstitions had been entirely got the better of. For instance the murder of the Rajah's children had been entirely suppressed--at least it had been made a capital offence, and was punished as such. There was also the Cooan—a superstition practised by any native, who conceiving himself injured by a person in power, collected a heap of wood and other combustibles, on which he placed one or two animals, such such as a cow and an old woman, and then set fire to the whole, protracting the tortures of the wretched creatures, in the idea that the persons against whom they entertained resentment would undergo equal suffering. That superstition had been nearly abolished. Then there were the Bramins. Nothing was so sacred in India as the life of a Bramin. And yet the East India Government had extended the criminal laws which affected other individuals to Bramins, several of whom, as he understood, had actually been executed in Benares. He had said that nothing was so sacred in India as the life of a Bramin, but he certainly ought to have excepted the person of their god, Juggernaut. On one occassion, however, the Indian Government took a liberty even with Juggernaut. Some delay having occurred in the payment of a part of the revenue, they possessed themselves of Juggernent, and kept the god in pawn until the arrear was discharged. *(a laugh.)* He had stated these things only to show that there had not been on the part of the Government of India, so absolute an abstinence from interference with the Hindoo superstitions as the Right Honorable Gentleman seemed to suppose.

The motion was then agreed to.

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING PRISON DISCIPLINE.

THE TIMES.—June 4.

FREEMASON'S TAVERN.

A most numerous and respectable assemblage of Ladies and gentlemen took place on Saturday last at the Freemasons' Tavern, in Great Queen street, for the purpose of receiving the annual report from the Committee of the Society for improving Prison Discipline, and for the reformation of juvenile offenders. Cards of admission were issued to such individuals as were desirous of attending, and before one o'clock the principal room was thronged with company, both in the galleries and on the floor, where the most ample accommodation was provided. Mrs. Fry was present with a considerable number of Quaker persuasion of both sexes. About one o'clock his Royal Highness the Duke of Glocester entered the hall, and was received with the utmost respect and cordiality. He was accompanied or followed by many persons of rank and distinction amongst whom we noticed Lord J. Russell, Lord Stanley, Lord Belgrave, the Bishop of Glocester, Lord Calthorpe, Mr. Buxton, Sir J. Macintosh, Sir T. Baring. D. Lushington, the Hon. H. G. Bennet, the Hon. E. Harbord, together with several illustrious foreigners.

His Royal Highness having been unanimously called to the chair, proceeded to open the business of the meeting in a short but perspicuous speech. He remarked that the chief object for which they were then assembled was to hear the report of the committee read. That committee had been sedulously employed during the last twelve month in devising the most effectual means of promoting the designs of the institution. It gave him heartfelt satisfaction to be enabled to state, that the principles of the society w
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ment of prison discipline. H
there could be but one wish a
present, and he should hope t
country, to see the administration a
of justice tempered with mercy,
discipline converted into an instrum
reformation. He would detain the
than to move that the report of the
be then read.

This motion was agreed to as of
the report was immediately read by Mr
It stated that, in a great many insta
committee could furnish demonstrati
offenders even the most hardened w
being subject to a well-regulated syste
son discipline, had abstained from all
violations of the law, and entirely aba
their criminal pursuits. It had been disco
that few prisoners after their discharge fro
good jail returned to it, while the number
recommitals to an ill managed prison was gene-
rally considerable. This number invariably diminished in proportion as the prison was well conducted. Improvements in the construction and interior discipline of jails were happily now progressive, and the magistracy throughout the country evinced an earnest desire to amend the prisons within their jurisdiction. In many of those erecting, or about to be erected provision was made for an enlarged scale of classification, and for the introduction of suitable branches of labour. It would be unjust to inflict the same degree of severity on all discriptions of offenders; but the committee could not help observing, that the efficacy of a system of hard labour had not been generally tried or fully appreciated in this country. Wherever the experiment had been made the effect was striking, and very few who had been subjected to it were found to regard imprisonment without terror. The jails in the following places were at present undergoing a reform on the principles suggested by the committee:—Abingdon, Aylesbury, Bedford, Bodmin, Bristol, Brixton, Bury, Cambridge, Ely, Guilford, Gosport, Glocester, Hereford, Hereford, Horsham, Ipswich. Knutsford,

…gham, …gdom a …s subject …bours of …ed in 1818. …e of two years …ents in the con…ollected relative …ble facts. The … they exhibited …through the exer… a wonderful im…about. Instruction …abits had been su…orum were establish…cial consequences were …fees were also now abo…nitentiaries were about to …arliament In this country … visiting Newgate and the …tinued to devote them…of the female priso…eir enlightened zeal …ce the commencement …er of female prisoners …eased no less than 20 per …cts embarking for New …urnished with the means of …f moral and religious instruc…oyage. Those discharged from …te, were still (if well disposed) … solicitude with these ladies nor …e, without witnessing what passed …o form an adequate conception of …nitting care and judicious arrange…o signal instances had occurred of …attending their humane assiduity, …d that hopes might be entertained … most guilty classes of offenders. …n who had been under sentence of … who, by their good conduct during …nt, had obtained a free pardon, were …he recommendation and assistance of … committee, filling respectable situations …dit to themselves and advantage to so… The awful extent of juvenile delenquincy …f late attracted general attention, and the …mittee had been induced to establish, at the cost of the society, a temporary refuge for necessitous children of whom a great number passed through the prisons of the metropolis) on their discharge from confinement. But for this assistance the greater part of them would probably have again resorted to criminal practices for support. The committee were of opinion that boys required a different discipline from men, in order to reclaim them from vicious habits, and considered it to be of great importance, at a time when crime was making such fearful progress among the rising generation, that a prison should be built solely for the confinement of boys. This measure had received the recommendation of the prison committee of the House of Lords, and it was trusted would at no distant period be carried into execution by his Majesty's government.

The report then alluded to the formation of similar societies in foreign countries, and to the happy effects which they had produced in France, and Switzerland. In Sardinia also, and in Wurtemberg, the subject had begun to engage the attention of their respective governments.

In conclusion the committee had to observe, that their inquiries had deeply impressed them with the necessity of persevering in their labours and with a conviction that there was yet much to be accomplished in this work of national improvement—much that was equally important to the interest of justice and to the welfare of society. There were even now prisons where idleness and its attendant evils prevailed without restraint, where the sexes were not separated where all distinctions were confounded, where few could enter, if uncorrupted, without pollution, and if guilty without incurring deeper stains of criminality. There were prisons where the truths and consolations of the gospel were were never heard; and where measures were resorted to for secure confinement, as repugnant to English feeling as to the spirit and letter of English law. In the prosecution of their object the committee were not animated by zeal for novel untried theories: it was proved by facts, that by the neglect of prison management, crime and wretchedness were produced and multiplied. It was proved by facts, that where prisoners were inspected, classed, instructed, and employed, there crime and wretchedness were sensibly diminished. With the legislature all prison discipline must originate. The parliamentary enactments already in existence were distinguished by justice and humanity. The legislature had done much and what remained would be completed, it was hoped, in a spirit worthy of the genius and character of that law which extends to the meanest its protection, and exempts not the greatest from its power. To the magistrates, however, was wisely delegated the superintendence of prisons: and with them must rest the execution of those enactments in which the public interests were so deeply involved. On them the hopes of Society were fixed; and if realized, the fruits of such exertions would be speedily found in the increased security of property, the reformation of the vicious, and the prevention of crime

Lord Calthorp then addressed the meeting and observed, that if he thought the resolution which had been put into his hand required either argument or eloquence to enforce it, he should regret that it was not proposed by some persons more able to support it in a manner answerable to its claim. But he was confident that those whom he now saw assembled would be at once induced to join in the resolution for printing and circulating the report which had been read by the mere knowledge of its gratifying contents If more were necessary for the purpose of recommending the views and objects of the society, that might surely be found in the liberty which we ourselves enjoyed, and in the blessings by which we were surrounded. If imprisonment was contrary to the nature, and repugnant to all the instincts and feelings of man, and if such a restraint could only be justified by the necessities of society; then ought peculiar care to be taken to limit it by those necessities. The welfare of society required the amendment and reformation of an offender as much as the confinement of his person. It was peculiarly incumbent on those who lived in a country where liberty was better known and appreciated than in any other, to guard against increasing the rigours of its privation, and to see justice tempered with mercy. It was their duty to provide a strong antidote for the miseries of a state so irreconcileable to all the feelings of human nature; and which, in the actual amount of punishment that it inflicted, scarcely admitted of defination. Evils and sufferings of another kind often followed in its train; the prisoner was withdrawn from the meliorating influence of social and domestic ties, and in a country where character was strength, was doomed to the degrading consciousness of having forfeited it. With these views and sentiments the society had been formed to improve the discipline of prisons, and in a short period had accomplished great good, as well as held out a most cheering prospect of the future. He felt persuaded that, when they considered how crime was propagated among juvenile offenders and the temptations to it were strengthened by the increase of wealth and even of civilization, they would be disposed of regard their situation with sympathy and pity. They had been led into their offences committed against property, in some degree by a privation of those advantages which they saw others enjoy; and although they had merited punishment and restraint, they had at the same time a claim on the most merciful judgment which could be awarded. He need scarcely add in a Christian assembly how much every obligation of this kind was enforced by the religion which they professed—a religion of which the distinguishing features were liberty and mercy, and which, in teaching them to man, only taught him to imitate the moral government of the world. He must again beg leave to express his satisfaction at the contents of the report. It was not the less acceptable on account of the extraordinary zeal which had been called into activity, and of the exertions made by the others sexin whose booms sympathy and all the milder virtues found a congenial soil. (Applause.) The noble lord concluded by moving "that a report, founded on the abstract which had been read to the meeting, be printed, and circulated under the direction of the committee.

Lord John Russell rose to second the motion. He had to trespass on their attention for a very short time, and should refer only to one or two points that appeared to him to be of some importance. He could not help thinking, when he heard complaints of the evils which arose from he want of prison discipline, that the greatest evil of all was not the unhappy state of the prisoner, but of those who, entrusted with the management of prisons, had forgotten or neglected their duty. The object of all penal legislation was not to gratify vengeance, but to prevent crime; and the principles of the society could not be better illustrated than by what had been known to take place at Worcester goal, where a hundred individuals had been re-committed, as compared with the case of Kilmainham and of other prisons that were conducted on a whole some system, and in which the recommittals did not exceed two per cent. It was now matter of proof that the great object for which the society was instituted might be attained. A great and excellent man now no more (he meant Sir S. Romilly had observed, in introducing one of his last bills for the amelioration of our criminal jurisprudence, that peace had its victories as well as war. (Applause.) He hoped to witness many examples of this truth, and that the present reign might become distinguished for triumphs, the effect of which should be to save and not to destroy. He hoped that instead of laying waste the provinces of our enemies, we might begin now to reap a more solid glory in the reform of abuses at home, and in spreading happiness through millions of our own population. (Applause.)

The Duke of Glocester then put the question on the resolution, which was unanimously adopted.

ames Macintosh observed, that in rising rm the task allotted to him on this occa- e might with still greater truth than his id say that little was left by which the on of this subject could be protracted. , nevertheless, with peculiar pleasure that lt himself called upon to serve as it were er the command of his Royal Highness, un- r whose auspices he had long laboured in nother cause—he meant the abolition of the African slave trade, that greatest moral and po- litical evil which ever afflicted human society. The miseries, however which they had now to contemplate touched them more nearly—their motives to exertion were animated by the reflec- tion that it was on behalf of their own fellow subjects, the members of that beloved commu- nity to which, after all, the sphere of their prin- cipal obligations must be limited. He had him- self been called by the peculiarity of his public life, to introduce to the notice of Parliament certain bills for abating the severity of punish- ments in criminal-cases. On the other side he was told that in abolishing the punishment of death he had provided no substitute, and was therefore proposing to leave society exposed to the commission of crimes without any adequate means of repress- ing them. He now called upon that institu- tion to supply him with a answer. They had, indeed, furnished him with an answer and one that must shut the mouth of every gainsayer. It was remarkable that an attention to the state of prisons was almost peculiar to modern times: and that only 150 years ago, when this coun- try was adorned by the most eminent states- ment and philosophers, it was found necessary to pass an act of parliament to prevent priso- ners from being left to perish of hunger. Mr' Howard was the first who caused the stream of sympathy to flow in this direction; for before his time the matter was either overlooked, or the only sentiment entertained was a kind of stupid abhorrence of every one who was merely accused of a crime. It was not till then that the true principle and object of all penal inflic- tions was acknowledged to be, not the gratifi- cation of human vengeance, nor the anticipation of eternal justice, but simply the prevention of crime (Hear.) He agreed with what had been said by his noble friend, that punishment should be limited by its necessity, and conside- red with regard to the punishment of death, that every life taken without nenessity was taken without justice, and that no such neces- sity could exist till the inadequacy of all other means of prevention had been proved. (Applause) The progress of this institution, as described in the report. gave him sincere satisfaction: he doubted not that it would speedily check the effusion of human blood. He learned on the authority of a friend, that so recently as in 1818 only twenty-three out of five hundred and eighteen prisons were regulated according to law. That number was now greatly increased; and what he was chiefly desirous of impressing on their minds was the importance, in schemes like these, not to grow weary of well doing, not to be damped by failure in their first efforts, nor to be provoked by unreasonable opposition—to strive to gain much, but to be content with perhaps the little that could be attained, (Applause.) Thus engaged and directed, they might justly feel conscious of accomplishing more good than had been effected by all the conquerors who had dazzled the world with the exploits. Among the secondary advantages of the association might be esteemed that of its bringing together for the purest and noblest objects, individuals of different ranks and re- ligious persuasions. While each regarded his own religious system with peculiar veneration, he was here thought to recognise a moral e- quality, and to act upon principles that be- longed of every religion. He here learned to think candidly of all who, in a cause like this, participated in his feelings or co-operated in his activity. (Hear, hear.) Never before had there been known such a combination of parties and of sexes. That sex indeed which was so naturally fitted for offices of gentleness and compassion had not been satisfied to remain mere spectators. They had here formed a good work in which, without laying aside theire modesty, they might take an active, useful and becoming part. A road to fame (if so mean a thought was admissible on this subject) had been opened to them, in which they might surpass men without exciting jealousy, and in which they had actually surpassed them. Ap- pointed by Providence to soften as well as to adorn society, they were not more its ornaments than they were the depositary of that class of virtues which were most essential to its happi- ness and welfare. In the arrangements for a reformation of female offenders they had taken an active and effectual part. The success of prison dicipline, and the efficacy of secondary punishments had been doubted: happily for the argument, and honourably for the sex—hon- ourably he would say for the British nation— this question stood no longer on mere reaso- ning; it was now decided by experience by incon- trovertible facts, by the triumphant efforts of that more than female Howard (Mrs. Fry) and the band of sister heroines, whose conduct in- spired him with feelings far beyond those of cold admiration, and who had diffused amendments and reform through the most crowded and pol- luted prison in the empire. (Applause.) The hon. and learned gentlemen concluded by mo- ving the second resolution.

Resolved, That it is a subject of the warmest congratulation to this meeting, that the cause of prison discipline, and the principles advocated by this society, have duriug the past year conti- nued to obtain the increasing attention of the legislature and of the public; and that satisfac- tory amendments have taken place in the cons- truction and discipline of various prisons through- out the kingdom. That although the number of places of confinement is still great, which are lamentably defective in inspection, classification and labour, yet the progressive advancement of improvements justifies the hope that the day is not far distant when the prisons of this country will be uniformly regulated by a system which shall combine the reformation with the punish- ment of the offender.

Sir Thomas Baring said that he was induced to undertake suporting the motion which had been just put unto his hands from his ardent and an- xious desire to co-operate, so far as lay in his power, in promoting the interests of this society. He yielded to no man in a strong and zealous desire to see their great object carried into full effect; nor should be shrink for any duty which was calculated to promote so beneficial a pur- pose for the community. The resolution which he held in his hand was declaratory of a senti- ment that met his entire concurrence. They ought to be held as in a great measure accessary to those crimes which had been diffused and im- pressed by the contagion of their prison vices. A reformatory course of discipline had been at length introduced under the most promising auspices, for it had every where amply succeed- ed. (Hear, hear.) It was not necessary for them to search the records of the police or the calen- dars of the courts to see the extent and nature of crime. It met them unfortunately, at every turn they took in society, and was calculated to ex- cite mixed sensations of horror, pity, and alarm. But in looking at this subject they were also bound to consider the situation of the young victims of depravity who were nurtured in crime, who were trained to infamy by those who were the authors of their being, and who ought to have been the protectors of their moral charac- ter. Deserted as these unhappy beings where by those who should by the ties of nature have shielded them, it became a duty upon society at large to take cognizance of their moral situation, as well as their crimes. (Hear, hear.) He had already sp system, an his testimon success from had of seeing pened to be house of c truction of dapted for th but yet it ne from 150 to curred with Vice was car cessful course principles were incul moral instruction. N which he spoke ever wen into society, without bei ber than when he entered plished adept in every spe state of discipline in the pri refractory kind; there was n young and the old offenders, th convicted, were intermixed toge mon and contagious mass, and t which followed were of the most ture. The prison had, however, new hands, a proper course of been introduced, and at the smal 3,500l or 4,000l., a thorough classi reform had taken place, and the happ had followed. (Hear.) The firs step t the classification was to provide employ the prisoners. Two mills were erected purpose, labour was adequately distribute he did not believe there was a prison in E at present better conducted. The greates cency, the greatest order, and proper moral cipline, prevailed there; and he spoke from own personal knowledge. The hon. bart t mentioned one or two instances of the gratitu expressed by the prisoners and their friends fo the moral reformation they had derived from the prison discipline to which he alluded. A waiter at at inn had come up to him, and with tears in his eyes expressed his thanks for the reformation of a brother, who, instead of being a burthen upon aged parents, had become since his impri- sonment moral rnd industrious. Perhaps he might be permitted to make one observation up- on something which had fallen from a learned & hon. gentleman who had spoken in the course of the day (Sir J. Macintosh). Objections had been taken to the punishment of transportation, and it was declared to be intirely inoperative: in fact, it was said not only not to be looked at with any degree of terror, but rather as an indul- gence. If this were the case, it furnished and ad- ditional reason why they should look to the state of their prison discipline, and see if no adequate punishment by hard labour could therein be im- posed to strike terror into the minds of offenders. With respect to the treatment of prisoners, he thought their diet should be regulated strictly, and that free access ought not to be permitted In the prison to which he had alluded the diet was one meal a day, and that meal consisted of one pound and a half of bread and some water On Sundays they were allowed ox-head broth. Oatmeal was distributed to those who worked at the mills; and the effect of the diet might be tried by an examination to it. He saw no neces- sity for feeding prisoners with meet every day in the year, as was done in some of the prisons in London. A great part of the population of England, and nearly the whole of that of Ireland were not accustomed to that kind of diet, and he was at a loss to understand why it should be daily furnished in their jails. He could men- tion a striking instance of the benefits which had arisen from not permitting free access to the Winchester prison. Formerly there were on an average 50 vagrants confined there, and now there were not more than 5 or 6, owing to the dislike they had to seclusion from their friends. There was another subject to which he must speaking as a Magistrate, take this opportunity of alluding—he meant the practice of taking

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was much to be desired. When
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so excellent and useful a purpose.
rs ago the name of Howard istood
e in works of this benevolent kind;
had few indeed to second his great
o improve the condition of mankind;
ppily for the condition of society, the
was now the case, and numbers pres-
rward to have the honour of assisting in
ood a work. In contemplating those who
perated upon occasions of this kind: it
impossible not to express their unqualified
probation at the cordial and powerful assis-
nce which the ladies had afforded them.
(Applause.) Indeed, in many places they led
the way; and he instanced efforts of the ladies'
committee in Newgate, in practically showing
how much might be accomplished by zeal and
perseverance (Hear, hear.) He then particular-
ly urged upon the society the advantages
which they would derive from rendering their
system known as fully as possible in foreign
countries. There were illustrious foreigners
present who would state to them how anxious
they were to extend their moral system, and
avail themselves of all the benefits which it
was so calculated to diffuse. England had been
exhibiting a great moral experiment to the
world, and she was bound to take the most ex-
tensive pains to show the success which had at-
tended her efforts. (Hear, hear.) They were
bound to show the great advantages which had
sprung from that best of all moral discipline—
religious instruction (Applause,) He could
not help expressing the gratification he had ex-
perienced from seeing the mode of a prison ex-
hibited that morning in their committee room;
such a model ought to be shewn every where;
he was persuaded that it was most desirable it
should be known in foreign countries. The se-
cond great object which he thought might be
accomplished was the communicating, by means
of persons sent for the purpose, all the means
which had been tried and found successful here
for carrying it to effect the moral discipline of
their prisons. The establishment of ladies com-
mittees abroad was also most desirable; and
as the excellent materials for performing the
duties of such establishments were to be found
every where, he had no doubt that the most
complete success would be found to attend their
efforts. He also pointed out how much of the
prison discipline depended on the efforts of pri-
son chaplains, (Hear.)

Mr. Bootle Wilbraham congratulated the
meeting upon the progress which their
principles had recently made, and the great
benefits which had arisen from their adoption,
both here and on the continent. Some years
ago he had visited the north of Europe, and had
seen the lamentable destitution of relief for
prisoners in the places which he had visited;
and appeared to be any where extended
for their relief. He was in Russia soon after Mr. Howard's death, and has visited his tomb in the sequestered place on which it stood. It was true that Mr. Howards's memory was respected on the spot where he had closed his career; but he appeared to be lamented more as an eccentric and benevolent enthusiast, than as that wise and eminently useful character which it had been since admitted he was throughout Europe. (Hear.) The popularity which now attended such efforts in behalf of the true interest of mankind, had been well contrasted with the limitted assistance afforded in the time of Mr. Howard; and the great example of the ladies' committee in Newgate had been well quoted to satisfy the country of the practicability of their labours.

Count Cataman rose to return thanks for the kind expressions which had been used towards foreigners for their co-operation in extending the great principles which governed the proceedings of this society. As a minister of the court of France, he begged to express his gratitude for the manner in which the efforts of the government of that country had been spoken of in the report which had been that day read. He could assure that great and respectable meeting, that the utmost anxiety prevailed in France, indeed the most earnest wishes had been evinced there by every class of society to co-operate in the extension of the enlightened objects of this truly benevolent institution. (Great applause.) He could assure the meeting that this society was universally patronised in France, and that in that country there prevailed a cordial desire to cultivate with Great Britain the blessings of peace, and the cause of humanity, (Loud applause.)

Monsicur Daxelhoffe, President of the Senate of Berne, and superintendent of prisons in Switzerland, rose also to return thanks for the manner in which the efforts of foreigners had been spoken of at that meeting. He declared the fervent desire which prevailed in Switzerland to concur in the adoption of those measures of prison discipline which that society recommended, and which were so essential to the security and happiness of socity. It might be a great satisfaction to them to know that what was lately done on the Continuent in the reformation of prison discipline had been done as it were by the impulse given in this respect from England. He particularly assured the meeting of the sincere desire which prevailed in Geneva and Berne to give effect to their views. Indeed he trusted their example would be felt and followed in every Christian country; for nothing could be more consonant then its principles were to the true spirit of Christianity. He begged pardon for this address; but he relied upon their excusing this expression of his feelings towards the example of a great country, to which he must ever wish the warmest happiness. It must be most gratifying to them to find they enjoyed such patronage as was afforded by their illustrious chairman. (Applause.)

Mr. H. G. Bennet, M. P., next rose. He observed, that after the very eloquent manner in which the meeting had been addressed by different gentlemen, it might be considered unnecessary for him to trespass on the attention of the meeting: but he had been induced to offer himself to their notice in consequence of having been selected to move a resolution which referred to a subject of considerable importance. He must first, however congratulate the friends of the society—the objects of which they were met to promote—and the public at large, on the respect of the present assembly. Those only who remembered from what a small beginning the society had advanced to its present state—those only who, like himself, had, as it were, sat by the cradle of the society, could appreciate the satisfaction which he experienced at contemplating the chance, nay, he would say the certainty which now appeared of the establishment of a proper prison dicipline, not only in this country, but throughout all Europe. The object of the resolution which he held in his hand was to express the feelings of the meeting, with respect to the thousands of children in this metropolis who were early initiated in vice and crime, and who were acknowledged by those who visited them on their wretched mansions to be the most unfortunate portion of the human race. Whether the evil, to which he alluded resulted from the distress of the times, or any other cause not know; but it was an evil of such magnitude call for immediate remedy. He believed would understate the number when he said were in London 8 000 children who subsist by plunder. Many of these unfortunate cr were instructed and encouraged in their vicious of life by their parents. Those individuals who visited the prisons of the metropolis could state children were not likely to be corrected from bei confined in these. Not long ago he himself had see upwards of 40 children, between the ages of 9 and 15, associated in a prison with some of the most notorious thieves of the metropolis. He was happy to be able to state that some propositions for the remedy of this evil had been made in the committees on prison discipline, now sitting in the House of Lords and the House of Commons. He had never yet seen, even in the best conducted prisons, any proper regulations for the management of youthful offenders. There was a society however, to which he wished to call the attention of the meeting, the Refuge for the Destitute, in which very proper rules were observed for the manngement of children. The children who were taken from their parents and admitted into this society, in order to rescue them from a prison, received fit moral instruction, and were taught some trade by which they could obtain an honest livelihood. He understood that the funds of this society were low; but he trusted that the meeting and the public at large would give it their support as an auxliary in effecting he great object they had in view. The hon. gentlemen concluded, amidst general applause, by proposing a resolution declaratory of the regret of the meeting at viewing the lamentable condition of some thousands of boys in the metropolis, and expressing approbation of the efforts of the society to reclaim Juvenile offenders.

Mr. Maxwell, M. P. rose to second the resolution, and give his aid in support of the philanthropic objects of the society. The hon. gentleman strongly urged the necessity of adopting some means of reforming young persons who might inconsiderately commit some venial offence, and who otherwise would be induced to persevere in the improper course of conduct which they had commenced.

Mr. Owen (of Lanark) beged to say a few words before the motion was put to the vote. He was unwilling to obtrude himself on public notice except to perform an important duty; but he wished to take this opportunity of stating this result of his expertence for the last 30 years, with reference to the object of the society.

Sir Thos. Baringhere interrupted the worthy gentleman, to suggest that as the committee had arranged the business of the meeting so as to get through with it within a cestain time, it was hardly fair either towards the meeting or the committee for him (Mr. Owen) to continue to address the meeting.

Mr. Owen observed, that his only object was to state, from the result of extensive experience, that it was not only possible to modify the severity of punishment, but to do without it altogether.

The resolution was then carried unanimously, as were all the resolutions that followed.

Mr. S. Hoare observed that a prejudice had been excited against the society from its being supposed that its object was to render prisons so comfortable that it would not be considered a pusishment to be confined in them. It was his intention to propose a resolution cuiculated to remove this prejudice from the public mind. The society for the improvement of prison dicipline recommended classification, because it was impossible that when prisoners of different ages and different degrees of guilt were confined together they should not mutually corrupt and be corrupted. The society approved of the inspection of prisons, because nothing tends so much to restrain improper conduct in prisoners as the knowledge that they are constantly under the eye of a superior who is capable of increasing or diminishing the severity of their punishment. As idleness was the main origin of all vices, the society endenvoured to engrat habits of industry upon prisoners, that they might, when the term of their confinement should be expired, obtain their livelihood by honorable labour. The society recommended also that, after the labours of the day were concluded, the prisoners should be locked up separately, that they might have an opportunity of reflecting on their past bad conduct, and the consequences to which it had subjected them, and of resolving to pursue a better life for the future. These were the principal objects which the society desired to effect in the improvement of prison discipline; and the superiority of the new over the old system was sufficiently proved by the fact that a re-commitment rarely took place to prison in which the principles of the

…ty were acted upon. (Applause.) Mr. Hoare …dverted in terms of praise to the institution …ed to by Mr. Bennet. The 'Refuge for the Dis…" was the only institution in the metropolis, ex…he temporary refuge of the society, that afford… young offender the means of retreating from …ourse of crime in which he had embarked. In …ay in which children were discharged from pri… bearing on their backs he mark of the lash, it was …ossible for them to obtain employment. Many …he children who applied for admission to the tem…ary refuge of the society were found to be in such a …ate … disease from the flogging they had received …hat it was necessary to place them in the infirmary. He was, however, happy to state that there were many instances of individuals who had been under the care of the society in prison now occupying a respectable station in society. (Loud applause.) He concluded with moving a resolution, which denied that the prison discipline which it is the object of the society to recommend, has a tendency to divest punishment of its just and salutary terrors.

The Rev. W. Lloyd, of Herford, seconded this resolution.

Mr. R. B. Cooper, M. P. eloquently enforced the merits of the society, and stated the important benefits which were likely to result from it Alluding to the late Sir George Paul, the hon. gent. observed, that he was the first person in this country who acted upon the plan of the benevolent. Howard. Sir G. Paul had erected a prison and penitentiary at Glocester, which were conducted in a manner that excited admiration in the visiter. He believed, if the society continued its labours, the number of prisons, and the amount of prisoners within their walls, would soon be diminished. (Hear, hear.) The hon. gentleman then moved that the thanks of the meeting be given to the magistrates throughout the kingdom, who have directed their attention to the improvement of the prisons under their respective jurisdictions.

Mr. E. Hornby, M. P., seconded the resolution. He denied that it was the wish of the society (as some persons appeared to imagine) to render the prisons so comfortable that confinement in them would not be considered an object of punishment. He knew that many of the members of the society, who were also members of the committee on prison discipline, had proposed measures in the committee for exercising a wholesome and politic degree of severity towards prisoners.

Lord Lorton proposed a resolution which conveyed, the thanks of the meeting to the Hon. Charles Grant under whose patronage the Dublin association had exerted itself for the melioration of prison discipline.

Mr. Evans, M. P., seconded the resolution.

Mr. S. Rice, M. P., rose to return thanks on behalf of the gentleman named in the last resolution.

The Bishop of Glocester said he had hitherto paid less attention to this society than its importance merited. What had passed this day would, however, induce him to make himself more intimately acquainted with the proceedings of the society. It had been his intention to remain a silent spectator on the present occasion; but he could not refuse to perform a task so gratifying to his feelings as that of proposing a vote of thanks to the illustrious individual in the chair. The rev prelate then moved that the thanks of the meeting be given to his Royal Highnes, for his conduct in the chair and his general attention to the interests of the society.

The Rev. Gerard Noel, in seconding the motion, made an eloquent appeal to the meeting in favour of the society, which proceeded upon the principle contained in that passage of scripture which said "he who converts a sinner from the error of his way, will save a soul from death." (Applause)

Mr. Fowell Buxton, in rising to put the motion to the vote, congratulated the meeting on the progress which had been made by the society. The very principle on which the prisons of this country had hitherto been conducted was now undergoing a total change, and instead of the anathy which formerly characterized the public mind with regard to the subject of prison discipline, the committee met with the concurrence of public opinions. He did not mean to cast any reflection upon the individuals who formerly had the management of the prisons of this country, but he would say in the words of a noble lord who had addressed the meeting in the early part of the day, that the infliction of punishment could only be justified on the ground that it operated as a preventive of crime. The shedding of blood, if it did not proceed upon this principle, was equally adverse to the spirit of our laws and religion (Applause.) If it had been wished to multiply crimes, what course could have been taken more effectually to arrive at that result, or could have been crowned with more complete success, than the adoption of the former plan of prison discipline? No advocate of the old system could now be found if he were to search from one end of the kingdom to the other. Where was the man who would step forward and say that it was proper to corrupt the morals of prisoners? for that was the effect of the former system. Or who would not say that system was contrary to reason, justice, and humanity? He would conlude with expressing a hope, that in a few years this country would be as celebrated for the excellent management of its prisons, as it was pre-eminent in most other things. (Applause.)

The vote of thanks to the Duke of Glocester having been agreed to, all the company rising at the same time to testify their respect for his Royal Highness, the Royal Duke briefly returned thanks.

The meeting, which in point of numbers and respectability has seldom been surpassed, then separated, after making a liberal subscription to promote the objects of the society.

GUILDHALL,

A decent looking young man, named Joseph Nias, apparently in a state of wildness, without either a coat or hat, was brought up for exmamination yesterday, before Alderman Ansley, charged under the following curious circumstances:—The prisoner it appeared was one of the deeply enamoured admirers of Miss Rudd, the Richmond young lady, whose action for breach of promise of marriage against Mr. Duggin, a hatter in Newgate-street, was reported in the public prints last week, and had been subpœnaed as a witness on the trial, but not called. He had, it seems at the time of the rupture between Mr. Duggin and Miss Budd, stepped forward as the champion of the lady, and conducted himself with such vehemence and determination, as to get himself taken into custody, and held to bail to keep the peace toward Mr. Duggin. The prisoner having attended according to his subpœna, conceived, although not examined, he ought to be paid for his time; and accordingly wrote a letter on the 6th of June, demanding the sum of 5s, and challenging Mr. Duggin to he field. Mr. Duggin, by the advice of his solicitor, took no notice of this application; and on Wednesday evening the prisoner made his appearance at Mr. Duggin's; who, having received intimation that the prisoner had threatened his life, contrived to keep him engaged till he had sent for an officer, who lodged him in the Compter. On his examination yesterday, Hannah Kemply, who keeps a clothes shop in Weston-street, in the Borough, stated that she knew the prisoner, who is a carver and gilder, and resides near her: he is the son of a respectable bookseller at Twickenham. Her first acquaintance with him was through Miss Budd. He called on her on Tuesday afternoon, and stated to her that it was his intention to kill Mr. Duggin for his conduct towards Ann Budd; that he had a chain round his neck with a dagger to it for that purpose; that he would kill Ann herself, and any gentleman he should find walking with her; and that no one had a right to her but himself. She endeavoured to persuade him against so rash an act; but feeling that she had made no impression upon him, she contrived to apprize Mr. Duggin of his danger. Harris, the officer, who apprehended him in the wild and disordered state of dress in which he appeared at the bar, produced a dagger, which he found suspended by a chain round his neck. The prisoner, when questioned respecting this instrument, said it was on which he used as a performer at the Richmond theatre, and that he had also pistols at home. He acknowledged the letter of the 6th of June, to Mr. Duggin, to be his hand writing.

Alderman Ansley, perceiving the unfortunate situation of the prisoner, did not press him for any explanation of his conduct; but ordered him to be remanded until Saturday, and gave directions that, in the mean time, his friends should be made acquainted with the circumstances.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,—July 2.

SLAVE TRADE.

Sir J. Mackintosh wished to ask one question of the noble lord. When in that house it was urged upon the noble lord that some effectual remonstrances ought to be made to the ministers of France, relative to the continuance of the African slave trade by certain of her subjects; and to the degree of countenance which

such i… some e… French … to thei… there … dom, a … continuance o… was upon this … measure had b… to repress the tra… on certain parts … the French flag. I… that the Chamber of … plained of the existen… that a complaint had be… it had been most warmly … tention of the French min… statements, that of the noh… night, and these of the last … telligence, being completely o… ther, he (Sir J. Mackintosh,) w… noble lord whether his informatio… ed upon any written document; … whether the noble lord would ha… tion to have it laid before parliamen…

The Marquis of Londonderry sa… source to which the hon. and learned … was alluding had rather confirmed his … Londonderry's statement of a former e… It would appear, from what the French m… of marine stated, that there was this kind o… ling in the French legislature. It had hap… ed, in point of fact, that very recently there … been discussion upon the subject of the sla… trade in both of the Chambers. That which had taken place in the Chamber of Deputies might serve to show the difficulties which were likely to occur on any future consideration of the same subject in that chamber. Unfortunately, it was too true that there was at this moment a very strong colonial spirit, both in the Chamber of Peers and the Chamber of Deputies, which looked with very little favour at any great and benevolent law, like that which abolished the traffic in slaves. He (Lord Londonderry) had been very glad to find that the Minister of Marine on this occasion spoke in an extremely proper manner, both with respect to the principle upon which policy and humanity demanded such an abolition, and on the obligation of preserving the public faith pledged by so many treaties, entire. With respect to laying the information before the house, on which he (Lord Londonderry) had felt warranted to make the observation in question, he felt assured that he had given very faithfully and undisguisedly the substance of it to the hon. and learned gent.; and not being prepared to state whether he should or should not be inclined to accede to a motion for the production of the original information, he trusted that the hon. and learned gent. would be satisfied with this explanation of the matter.

Sir James Mackintosh observed, that all the world knew that the mode of publishing the discussion which took place in the chambers of the parliament in France was such as to render the published account of them a much more authentic document than it was elsewhere, by reason of the different way in which similar discussions were elsewhere allowed to make their appearance. He had alluded to that account, therefore, in the present instance with some degree of confidence. The noble marquis himself did not seem to cast the slighest imputation on either chamber of a disposition to be unfriendly to such a measure as that which he had been urged to recommend to the French minister. He merely said that he

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ABBEY.

o state a few facts rela-
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ested to do so), in order
ery erroneous impression,
ade upon the public mind,
reverend individual and the
e imputed neglect of theirs in
minster-abbey. The facts which
to state were four; 1st, that
20 years a sum of 39,000l. had
upon the repairs of the abbey-
, that any profits arising from the
would not be available to such
because the application of them had
een by custom and usage, different;
at such profits however much they had
aggerated, would not amount to 3,000l.
whole, and 4thly, that it was found very
lt to prevent the mutilation of the tombs,
particularly so to preserve them clean, and in
er, amidst the smoke and dust of London.
he moment the arrangements for the ensuing
orronation should be removed, it was intended
to bestow considerable attention to these objects.

Sir Charles Long thought it proper to explain, that many years ago, he was one of a committee appointed to inquire into the state of Henry the Seventh's Chapel. That committee having inspected a variety of documents, and believing the Chapel to have been the ancient burial place of the Kings of England, considered that it ought to be repaired at the public expense. As to the monuments in the other parts, of the Abbey, it had certainly been to him, and doubtless to others matter of extreme surprise and mortification to find them defaced and injured as they were. But when he had taken notice of this circumstance in the house, he meant to cast no reflection upon the Dean and Chapter of Westminster. He had the honour of their acquaintance, and, undoubtedly, men more truly respectable he did not know. He was very glad that the public attention had been turned to this matter notwithstanding.

EXTRA POST BILL.

On the motion for bringing up the report of the bill.

Mr. Calcraft objected to the proposed alteration in the present system of conveying the mails. It would, he contended, occasion very considerable inconveniences generally to the merchants, while its advantages, if it had any, would be very limited. If it were necessary to have an earlier delivery, why might not the mails at present established be expedited? He should oppose the bill.

Nr. N. Calvert supported the bill, and observed that the plan was to be tried at the risk of the individual who had proposed it, and if he were defeated at present, he considered that, from the expense he had already incurred, he would be entitled to some compensation.

Sir J. Yorke hoped the house would pause before they gave a reward to another person, Mr. Burgess, while the experiment proposed to be made could be introduced into Mr. Palmer's plan (Hear.) He would oppose the motion.

Mr. Maberly defended the conduct of the committee who recommended this measure. They had thought that a better mode than the present might be adopted. The present was a mere experiment.

Mr. P. Moore contended that the experiment ought to be made by the post-office themselves. He would oppose this bill.

Mr. Frankland Lewis said he could not conceive why there should be a new establishment, a new adventurer, a new delivery, and a new rate of postage. If a greater degree of expedition was required, and persons were willing to pay for it in the shape of additional postage, why should passengers be admitted? He was likewise adverse to the measure.

The house then divided—

Ayes, 31 | Noes 39 | Majority against the bill, 8

Poetry

The following Sonnet on the celebrated Dr Priestly appeared in the *Christian Reflector*, for April, 1821.

To track the lightning on its wild career,
Explore the wonders of the burning skies,
And open nature's glorious mysteries,
And in the quest of truth to know no fear;
To bid her secret harmonies appear,
In radiance yet unknown to mortal eyes;
Unlink the dark chain of dependencies;
Make evil beautiful: confusion, clear:
'Twas not for this, O Priestly! that thy heart,
Amid its riches, felt so pure a pride,
The love of human wisdom to impart,
Or soar in light, to lower minds denied.
O far more blest, in the high power of soul,
To comprehend His will, who formed the whole.

SONG.

To a Portuguese Air,—By Moore.

From life without freedom, oh! who would not fly?
For one day of freedom, oh! who would not die?
Hark' hark! tis the trumpet! the call of the brave,
The death-song of tyrants, the dirge of the slave;
Our country lies bleeding; oh! fly to her aid;
One arm that defends is worth hosts that invade.
From life without freedom, oh! who would not fly?
For one day of freedom, oh! who would not die?

In death's kindly bosom our last hope remains,
The dead fear no tyrants, the grave has no chains;
On, on to the combat! the heroes that bleed
For virtue and mankind are heroes indeed;
And, oh! e'en if Freedom from this world be driven,
Despair not; at least, we shall find her in heaven.
From life without freedom, oh! who would not fly?
For one day of freedom, oh! who would not die?

THE HOLY ALLIANCE.

BY THOMAS MOORE, ESQ.

"Most faithful Russia, faithful to whoeer,
Could plunder best, and give him amplest share;
Who, e'en when vanquished, sure to gain his ends,
For want of foes to rob, made free with friends,
And, deepening still by amiable gradations,
When foes were stript of all, then fleec'd relations!
Most mild and saintly Prussia, steep'd to th'ears
In persecuted Poland's blood and tears,
And now with all her harpy wings outspread
O'er sever'd Saxony's devoted head!
Pure Austria too, whose hist'ry nought repeats
But broken leagues and subsidiz'd defeats;
Whose faith, as Prince, extinguish'd Venice shows;
Whose faith, as man, a widow'd daughter knows!
Disgusting crew! *who* would not gladly fly
To open, downright, bold-fac'd tyranny,
To honest guilt, that dares do all but lie,
From the false, juggling craft of men like th
Their canting crimes and varnish'd villanies
These Holy Leaguers, who then loudest bo
Of faith and honour, when they've stain'd them
From whose affection men should shrink as
As from their hate, for they'll be fleec'd by
Who, ev'n while plund'ring, forge Religion's
To frank their spoil, and, without fear or sha
Call down the Holy Trinity to bless
Partition leagues, and deeds of devilishness!"

VARIETIES.

The following is Copy of a letter written by the Sister of Bonaparte, the Princess Borghese, to the Ex Empress Maria Louisa, by whom it was received while on a Tour. It is taken from Dawson Turners letters from Normandy and exhibits a curious specimen of the easy manner in which a French Lady can introduce flattery and Chit chat into a familiar letter. It is a genuine production, copied word for word, and letter for letter from the original autograph.

Madame et tres chere Sœur,
je recois par le Prince Aldobrandini la lettre de V. M. et la belle tasse dont elle a daigné le charger pour moi au nom de L'empereur, je remercie mille fois votre aimable bonté, et j'ose vous prier ma tres chere sœur d'etre aupres de L'empereur l'interprete de ma reconnaissance pour cette marque de souvenir.—je fais parler beaucoup le Prince et la Princesse aldobrandini sur votre santé, sur votre belle grossesse. je ne me lasse pas de les interroger, et je suis heureuse d'apprendre que vous vous portés tres bien, que rien ne vous fatigue, et que vous avés la plus belle grossese qu'il soit possible de desirer, combien je desire chere sœur que tous nos vœux scient exaucés, ne croyès cependant pas que si vous nous donnés une petite Princesse je ne l'aimera is pas. non, elle nous serait chere. elle resemblerait a V. M. elle aurait sa douceur, son amabilité, et ce joli caractere qui la fait cherir de ceux qui ont le bonheur de la Conaitre—mais ma chére sœur j'ai tort de m'-apesantir sur les qualitès dont serait douée cette anguste princesse, vous nous donnerês d'abord un prince un petit Roi de Rome, jugés combien je le desire nos bons toscans prient pour vous, ils vous aiment et je n'ai pas de peine a leur inspirer ce que je sens si vivement.
je vous remercie ma tres chere sœur de l'interest que vous prenez a mon fils, tout le monde dit qu'il ressemble a L'empereur. cela me Charme il est bien portant a present, et j'espere qu'il sera digne de servir sous les drapeaux de son auguste oncle.—adieu ma chere sœur soyès assés bonne pour Conserver un souvenir a une sœur qui vous est tendrement attachée. Napoléon ne cesse de lire la lettre pleine de bontè que V. M. a daignè lui ecrire, cela lui a fait sentir le plaisir qu'il y avait a savoir lire, et l'encourage dans ses etudes—je vous embrasse et suis,

Madame et tres chere Sœur.
de V. M.
La plus attachèe.
et affectionée Sœur

Elisa Ps.

Pitti le 18 janvier 1811

Bombay—Printed for the Proprietor, at the Gazette Office in Apollo Street.